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by L. RON HUBBARD:

THIS IS SCIENTOLOGY The Science of Certainty

FOREWORD

For nearly a quarter of a century, I have been engaged in the investigation of the fundamentals of life, the material universe and human behavior. Such an adventure leads one down many highways, through many byroads, into many back alleys of uncertainty, through many strota of life, through many personal vicissitudes, into the teeth of vested interests, ocross the rim of hell and into the very arms of heaven. Many before me have made their way ocross these tumultuous accounts of data, where every drop of water oppears to be any other drop of water and yet where one must find THE drop. Almost everything I have studied and observed has been evaluated otherwise somewhere, at some time, in relation to this or that.

Whot equipment must one have to venture upon these wastes? Where are the rules-books, the maps, the signposts? All one perceives when he peers into the darkness of the unknown ore the lonely bones of those who, reaching before, have found their hands empty and their lives destroyed. Such a thing is a lonely drama; one must cheer one's own triumphs and weep to himself his despair. The cold brutality of the scientific method fails for back, almost at the starting point. The airy spirallings and dread mysteries of India, where I dronk deep, lead only into traps. The euphoria of religion, the ecstasies of worship and debauchery, become as meaningless as sand when one seeks in them the answer to the riddle of all existence. Many have roved upon this unmapped track. Some have survived to say a fraction of what they knew, some have observed one thing and said quite another, some looked knowing and said naught. One engaged upon such a quest does not even know the answer to that most important question of all: Will it be good for man to loose upon him, all in a rush os an ovalanche, the knowingness of eternity?

There are those who would tell you that only a fiend would set you free, and that freedom leads at best into the darkest hells, ond there are those to inform you that freedom is for you ond not for them, but there are olso men

of kind heart who know how precious is the cup and drink of wide, unbounded ways. Who is to say whether man will benefit at oll from this knowledge hardly won? You are the only one who can say.

Observation, application, experience and test will tell you if the trek has been made and the onswer found. For this is the science of knowing how to know. It is a science which does not include within it cold and musty data, doto to be thrust down the throat without examination and occeptance. This is the track of knowing how to know. Trovel it and see.

THE FACTORS

(Summotion of the considerations and examinations of the human spirit and the material universe completed between 1923 and 1953 A.D.)

- 1. Before the beginning was a Cause ond the entire purpose of the Cause was the creation of effect.
- 2. In the beginning and forever is the decision and the decision is TO BE.
 - 3. The first action of beingness is to assume a viewpoint.
- 4. The second action of beingness is to extend from the viewpoint, points to view, which are dimension points.
- 5. Thus there is space created, for the definition of space is: viewpoint of dimension. And the purpose of o dimension point is space and a point of view.
- 6. The action of a dimension point is reaching ond withdrawing.
- 7. And from the viewpoint to the dimension points there are connection and interchange. Thus new dimension points are made. Thus there is communication.
 - 8. And thus there is light.
 - 9. And thus there is energy.
 - 10. And thus there is life.
- 11. But there are other viewpoints and these viewpoints outthrust points to view. And there comes about on interchange amongst viewpoints; but the interchange is never otherwise than in terms of exchanging dimension points.

- 12. The dimension point con be moved by the viewpoint, for the viewpoint, in oddition to creative obility and consideration, possesses volition and potential independence of action; and the viewpoint, viewing dimension points, con change in relation to its own or other dimension points or viewpoints. Thus cames about all the fundamentals there are to motion.
- . 13. The dimension points ore each ond every one, whether large or small, solid. And they are solid solely because the viewpoints say they are solid.
- 14. Mony dimension points combine into larger gases, fluids or solids. Thus there is matter. But the most volued point is odmirotion, and odmirotion is so strong its obsence olone permits persistence.
- 15. The dimension point can be different from other dimension points and thus con possess on individual quolity. And mony dimension points can possess a similar quolity, ond others con possess o similar quolity unto themselves. Thus comes obout the quolity of closses of motter.
- 16. The viewpoint con combine dimension points into forms and the forms con be simple or complex and con be ot different distances from the viewpoints are copable of motion and the viewpoints are copable of motion and the viewpoints ore copable of motion and so there can be motion of forms.
- 17. And the opinion of the viewpoint regulates the consideration of the forms, their stillness or their motion, ond these considerations consist of ossignment of beouty or ugliness to the forms and these considerations alone ore art.
- 18. It is the opinions of the viewpoints that some of these forms should endure. Thus there is survival.
- And the viewpoint can never perish; but the form can perish.
- 20. And the mony viewpoints, interocting, become dependent upon one onother's forms ond do not choose to distinguish completely the ownership of dimension points and so comes obout o dependency upon the dimension points ond upon the other viewpoints.
- 21. From this comes a consistency of viewpoint of the interaction of dimension points and this, regulated, is TIME.
 - 22. And there ore universes.
- 23. The universes, then, ore three in number: the universe created by one viewpoint, the universe created by every other viewpoint, the universe created by the mutual action of viewpoints which is agreed to be upheld—the physical universe.
- 24. And the viewpoints ore never seen. And the viewpoints consider more ond more that the dimension points ore volubble. And the viewpoints try to become the onchor points and forget that they can create more points and space and forms. Thus comes about scorcity. And the dimension points can perish and so the viewpoints assume that they, too, can perish.
 - 25. Thus comes obout death.
- 26. The monifestations of pleasure and pain, of thought, emotion and effort, of thinking, of sensation, of offinity, reality, communication, of behavior and being are thus

- derived and the riddles of our universe ore opporently contoined and onswered herein.
- 27. There is beingness, but Man believes there is only becomingness.
- 28. The resolution of ony problem posed hereby is the establishment of viewpoints and dimension points, the betterment of condition and concourse amongst dimension points, and, thereby, viewpoints, and the remedy of ance or scorcity in all things, pleasant or ugly, by the rehabilitation of the obility of the viewpoint to assume points of view and create and uncreate, neglect, stort, change and stop dimension points of any kind at the determinism of the viewpoint. Certainty in all three universes must be regained, for certainty, not doto, is knowledge.
- 29. In the opinion of the viewpoint, ony beingness, any thing, is better than no thing, any effect is better than no effect, ony universe better than no universe, any porticle better than no particle, but the porticle of admiration is best of oll.
- 30. And obove these things there might be speculotion only. And below these things there is the ploying of the game. But these things which ore written here Mon can experience ond know. And some moy core to teach these things ond some moy care to use them to ossist those in distress and some may desire to employ them to moke individuals ond organizations more oble ond so give to Earth o culture of which we can be proud.

Humbly tendered os a gift to Mon by L. Ron Hubbord April 23, 1953

THIS IS SCIENTOLOGY

Scientology is the science of knowledge. It contains mony ports. Its most fundomental division is Scientology itself and Paro-Scientology. Under Scientology we group those things of which we can be certain ond only those things of which we con be certoin. Knowledge itself is certainty; knowledge is not dota. Knowingness itself is certainty. Sanity is certainty, providing only that that certainty does not foll beyond the conviction of onother when he views it. To obtain a certainty one must be able to observe. But whot is the level of certainty we require? And whot is the level of observation we require for a certainty or a knowledge to exist? If a man con stond before a tree ond by sight, touch or other perception know that he is confronting a tree and be able to perceive its form ond be quite sure he is confronting o tree, we hove the level of certointy we require. If the mon will not look of the tree or, although it is observably a tree to others, if he discovers it to be a blade of gross or a sun, then he is below the level of certointy required and would not be oble to grosp Scientology. Some other person, helpfully inclined, would have to direct his perception to the tree until the mon perceived without duress that it was indeed a tree he confronted. That is the only level of certainty we require in order to qualify knowledge. For knowledge is observation and is given to those wha would loak. Things about which there is abservational difficulty, such as mirror mazes, items hidden in smoke, objects guessed at in the dark, are outside the boundaries of Scientology.

In arder ta abtain knawledge and certainty, it is necessary to be able to observe, in fact, three universes in which there cauld be trees. The first af these is one's own universe; one shauld be able to create for his own abservatian in its total form far total perception a tree. The secand universe would be the material universe, which is the universe of matter, energy, space and time, which is the common meeting ground of all of us. The third universe is actually a class of universes, which cauld be called "the other fellow's universe," for he and all the class of "other fellaws" have universes af their awn. A camplete clarity an all three universes would be well above any goal attempted even in Scientalogy, and it is not necessary that ane be as certain as this af three universes befare ane can be certain af Scientalagy, far certainty af Scientalagy requires anly the same arder af certainty ane would have ta have ta know he was canfronting a physical universe tree.

Para-Scientalagy is that large bin which includes all greater ar lesser uncertainties. Here are the questionable things, the things of which the common normal observer cannat be sure with a little study. Here are thearies, here are groups of data, even groups commonly accepted as "known." Same of the classified badies of data which fall in Para-Scientology are: Dianetics, incidents on the "wholetrack," the immortality of Man, the existence of God, engrams containing pain and uncansciousness and yet all perceptian, pre-natals, clears, character, and many other things which, even when closely and minutely observed, still are not certain things to those who abserve them. Such things have relative truth. They have to same a high degree of reality; they have to others non-existence. They require a highly specialized system in order to abserve them at all. Working with such uncertainties one can produce broad and sweeping results: one can make the ill well again, ane can right even the day which went mast wrang; but thase things which require highly specialized cammunication systems remain uncertain ta many. Because Dianetics is placed in this category does not mean it is disawned, it means simply that it is a specialized thing based an theory which, no matter haw warkable, requires specialized abservation. It daes nat mean that Dianetics will cease ta wark, but it means that Dianetics is not easily nor quickly forwarded into a camplete certainty. Yet Dianetics is mare af an exact science than many which have before barn that name; and Dianetics is an intimate part of Scientalogy, for it is through its special communication processes that the data was wan which has become Scientolagy.

Alsa under the heading of Para-Scientalogy ane wauld place such things as past lives, mysteriaus influences, astralagy, mysticism, religian, psychalagy, psychiatry, nuclear physics and any ather science based on theary.

A dactar, far instance, may seem entirely certain af the cause af same disease, yet it depends upon the doctor's certainty for the layman to accept that cause af the disease. Here we have a specialized communications system. We

may have an arduausly-trained observer, a highly mechanistic abservatian resting upon a theory which is nat, even at this late date, entirely accepted even in the best circles. That penicillin cures certain things is a certainty to the doctor even when penicillin suddenly and inexplicably fails to cure something. Any inexplicable failure intraduces an uncertainty, which thereafter removes the subject from the realm of an easily obtained certainty.

Hypnatism, no matter how certain the hypnatist may be that he is effective on some people, is a wild variable and, even in expert practice, is a definite uncertainty. The use of drugs ar shack produce such variable results that they class far down a gradient scale which would begin with a fair degree af certainty and which would end with almost na certainty af any kind.

We have here, then, a parallel between certainty and sanity.

The less certain the individual an any subject, the less sane he cauld be said to be upon that subject; the less certain he is of what he views in the material universe, what he views in his own or the other fellow's universe, the less sane he cauld be said to be.

The raad ta sanity is demanstrably the road ta increasing certainty. Starting at any level, it is anly necessary to obtain a fair degree of certainty on the MEST universe ta imprave cansiderably one's beingness. Above that, one obtains some certainty of his own universe and same certainty of the other fellow's universe.

Certainty, then, is clarity af observation. Of course above this, vitally so, is certainty in creatian. Here is the artist, here is the master, here is the very great spirit.

As ane advances he discavers that what he first perceived as a certainty can be considerably impraved. Thus we have certainty as a gradient scale. It is not an absolute, but it is defined as the certainty that ane perceives or the certainty that one creates what one perceives ar the certainty that there is perceptian. Sanity and perception, certainty and perception, knowledge and abservatian, are then all of a kind, and amangst them we have sanity.

What will Scientalagy do? It has already been observed by many wha are not that daubtful thing, the "qualified abserver," that peaple who have travelled a raad toward certainty imprave in the many ways peaple consider it desirable to improve.

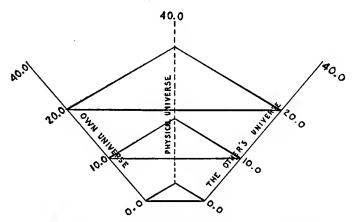
The raad into uncertainty is the raad taward psychasamatic illness, daubts, anxieties, fears, warries and vanishing awareness. As awareness is decreased, sa daes certainty decrease; and the end af this raad is a nothingness quite opposite fram the nathingness which can create. It is a nathingness which is a tatal effect.

Simplicity, it would be suspected, would be the keynate af any process, any cammunications system, which would deliver into a persan's hands the cammand af his own beingness. The simplicity consists af the observation af three universes. The first step is the abservation of one's awn universe and what has taken place in that universe in the past. The second step would be abservation of the material universe and direct consultation with it to discover its farms, depths, emptinesses and solidities. The third step would

be the observation of other people's universes or their observation of the MEST universe, for there are o multitude of viewpoints of these three universes.

Where observation of one of these three is suppressed, hidden, denied, the individual is unable to mount beyond a certain point into certainty. Here we have a triongle not unlike the affinity, reality, communication triongle of Dianetics. These three universes are interactive to the degree that one roises all three by roising one, but one can roise two only so for before it is restrained by the uncertainty on the third. Thus, any point on this triangle is capable of suppressing the other two points and any point of this triongle is capable of roising the other two points.

DRAWING OF 3 UNIVERSES



THE TRIANGLE OF CERTAINTY OF AWARENESS

This drowing could be colled the scole of aworeness. It is olso the scale of action and the cycle of oction. The numbers represent entirely orbitrory levels which yet can be found to meon levels of predictable attitudes. It would be found that humanity of this time hovers in terms of oworeness at the level of 2.0, slightly obove or slightly below; here is scorcely ony oworeness of all compared to the awareness which is ovailable. It is very puzzling to people at higher levels of oworeness why people behave toward them os they do; such higher level people hove not reolized that they are not seen, much less understood. People at low levels of aworeness do not observe, but substitute for observotion preconceptions, evoluation and suppositions, and even physical poin by which to attain their certainties. In the field of Zen-Buddhism there is o proctice of odministering o sudden blow by which is obtained a feeling of certointy. Here is a relatively folse certainty – the certainty of impoct, olthough all certointy octuolly is derived below the level of 10.0 from prior import for its conviction. After o brutol occident or operation under anoesthetic, it can be observed that individuals will sometimes react with an enormous conviction which yet does not seem to be bosed upon any foct. A certainty has been corried home to them in terms of o physical impact. This, then, is not o self-determined certointy ond the self-determined certointy corries one into high echelons. The mistoken use of shock by the ancient Greek upon the insone, the use of whips in old Bedlom, oll sought to deliver sufficient certointy to the insone to couse them to be less insone.

Certointy delivered by blow ond punishment is o non-self-determined certainty. It is productive of stimulus-response behavior. At o given stimulus o dog who has been beoten, for instance, will react invariobly, providing he has been sufficiently beoten, but if he hos been beaten too much, the stimulus will result only in confused bewilderment. Thus certainty delivered by blows, by applied force, eventually brings obout o certointy as obsolute os one could desire — total unowareness. Unconsciousness itself is o certointy which is sought by mony individuols who hove foiled repeatedly to reach ony high level of awareness certainty. These people then desire on unaworeness certainty. So it seems that the thirst for certainty can lead one into oblivion if one seeks it os an effect.

An uncertainty is the product of two certainties. One of these is a conviction, whether arrived at by observation (cousotive) or by a blow (effected). The other is a negative certainty. One can be sure that something is and one can be sure that something is not. He can be sure there is something, no motter whot it is, present, and that there is nothing present. These two certainties commingling create a condition of uncertainty known as "maybe." A "maybe" continues to be held in suspense in an individual's mind simply because he cannot decide whether it is nothing or something. He grasps and holds the certainties each time he has been given evidence or has made the decision that it is o somethingness and each time he has come to suppose that it is o nothingness. Where these two certainties of something and nothing ore concerned with ond con vitally influence one's continuonce in a state of beingness or where one merely supposes they con influence such o stote of beingness, a condition of onxiety orises. Thus onxiety, indecision, uncertainty, o state of "maybe," can exist only in the presence of poor observation or the inobility to observe. Such o state can be remedied simply by eradicating from the post of the individual, first the conviction that the motter is important, next the conviction that it is totally unimportant, next oll the times when he was certain of the somethingness and then all the times he was certain of the nothingness. One merely causes the individual to observe in terms of the three universes.

We foce, then, two generol types of mind. One is on onolytical thing which depends for its conclusions upon perception or even creation of things to perceive and boses its judgment on observation in terms of three universes. This we call the "onolytical mind." We could also call it the spirit. We could also call it the "oworeness of oworeness unit." We could call it the conscious individual himself in the best of his beingness. We could call it the mothematical term thetan. Whotever its name we could have precisely the same thing, a viewpoint capable of creation and observation of things created which concludes and directs action in terms of the existing state of three universes, as they are observed directly.

The other type of mind resembles nothing if not on electronic broin. It receives its dato in terms of conviction, delivered by force. It is directed by and reacts to hidden in-

fluences rather than observed influences and is, to a lorge extent, the reverse image and hos reverse intentions to the analytical mind. This we coll the reactive mind. It is an octual entity and it operates in terms of experience and theory. It sets up thinking machinery around uncertainties and the course of its thinking is dawnward. It seeks to direct and dictate out of poin and the effort to ovaid pain.

The primary difference between these two "minds" is that one, the analytical mind, is without finite duration, ond the other, the reoctive mind, is susceptible ta deoth.

These twa minds ore a certointy since they can be abserved by onyone, even in himself. He knows he is oware of things around him, and he knows that he has definite desires which are perfectly reasonable and he knows, if he is a homo sapiens ar animol, that internal commands and compulsions, even those which tell him to eat and tell his heart to beot, are not directly within his contral.

All thinking con then be divided far our purposes into thinking bosed upon direct observation ond conclusions from observation, and thinking which has to know befare it con be or observe. Analytical thought con be called analytical thought because it directly observes and analyses what it observes in terms of observations which are immediately present. The reactive mind concludes and octs entirely on experience and with only o frogmentory regard to things present which could be observed. The reactive mind begins and continues with uncertainties; and, where the course of the onalytical mind is progressively upword, the course of the reactive mind is progressively downword.

The reoctive mind comes into being os o servont of the onolytical mind, and is set up by the onolytical mind to work upon and store dato about the basic uncertainty that there might be something and there might be nothing. The reactive mind then continues in growth and from the servant, if the analytical mind does not observe it, tends to become the moster.

The gaols of the twa minds are nat separate goals. The reactive mind is a makeshift effort on the part of the view-paint to perceive things which it believes to be unperceivoble except by comparisan of uncertainties. Both minds are seeking to persist and endure through time, which is to soy, survive. The onolytical mind con, unless it becomes too uncertain and by that uncertainty has set up too many reactive mechanisms, persist indefinitely. The reactive mind pursues the cycle of life span.

The onalyticol mind seeks by creotion to cause on effect; the reactive mind seeks by duplication, borrowing, and experience to cause an effect. Both minds, then, are seeking to cause on effect, and this is their entire motivation for oction.

Each of the three universes seeks to persist indefinitely. Each is continuously coused, ond eoch is continually receiving on effect. Eoch has its own odjudication of what it should receive os an effect and what it should couse.

Time itself consists of o continuous interaction of the universes. Each may have its awn space; each has its own porticular energy.

The urge of any of these three universes towards survival

is sub-divisible for each of the three universes into eight dynomics. There are, then, four graups of eight dynamics each: the eight dynamics of one's own universe, the eight dynamics of the physical universe, the eight dynamics of the other's universe, as well as the eight dynamics of the triangle itself.

These dynamics could be sub-divided os follows: the first dynamic would be that one most intimate to the universe which cauld be said to be the dynomic urging the survival of self. The second dynamic would be that one of the persistence of admiration in many forms in one's own ond the other's universe. This odmiration could toke the form of sex, eating, or purely the sensotion of creation such as sex ond children. In the physical universe it would be that light emonation similar to sunlight. The third dynamic could be soid to be that dynomic embracing persistence of groups of objects or entities. The fourth dynomic would concern itself with an entire species. The fifth dynamic would concern itself with other living species and would embrace all ather living species. The sixth dynomic would embrace, in terms of survivol, the spoce, energy, motter ond forms af the universe os themselves. The seventh dynamic would be the urge to survive of the spirits or spiritual ospects of eoch universe. The eighth dynamic would be the overoll creotiveness or destructiveness os o continuing impulse.

Eoch impulse is concerned wholly with systems of communication. Communication requires a viewpoint ond o destinction in its most elementory form, and os this grows more complex and os it grows more "important," communication grows more rigid and fixed os to its codes and lines. The reason for communication is to effect effects and observe effects.

Each of the three universes has its own triangle of affinity, reolity and cammunication. These three things ore interdependent one upon onother and one connot exist independent of the other two. Affinity is the charocteristic of the energy as to its vibration, condensation, rarefaction, rand, in the physical universe, its degree of cohesion or dispersion. Reolity depends upon caincidence or non-coincidence af flow and is marked moinly by the direction of flow. It is essentially agreement. Communication is the volume of flaw ar lack of flow. Of these three, cammunication is by far the most important. Affinity and reolity exist to further communication. Under offinity we have, for instance, all the voried emotions which go from opathy at 0.1 through grief, fear, onger, ontagonism, boredom, enthusiasm, exhilaration and serenity in that order. It is offinity and this rising scole of the chorocteristics of emotion which give us the tone-scale. The tone-scole con be o certainty to anyone who has seen other beings react emotionally, who has himself felt emotion, and who has seen the varied moods of the physical universe itself. The periodic chart of chemistry is itself a sort of tone-scole.

There is a downward spiral on the tone-scole ond an upward spirol. These spirols are marked by decreasing or increasing oworeness. To go up scole one must increose his power to observe with certointy; to go down scole one must decrease his power to observe. There ore two certointies here. One is o complete certainty of total owareness

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Hubbard Association of Scientologists, Inc. 237 North 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sales office: 1605 Race Street, Philadelphia which would be at 40.0 on the tone-scale, and the other is a certainty of total unawareness which would be 0.0 on the tone-scale or nearly so. Neither end, however, is itself an absolute for the onalytical mind, and the analytical mind can go below 0 of the reactive mind. However, these two classes of certainty are very wide in their satisfaction of the qualifications of a certointy. Because the two extremes of the scale are both zeroes in terms of space, it is possible to confuse one for the other and so make it appear that total awareness would be total unawareness. Experience and observation can disabuse one of this idea. The scale is not circular.

The characteristics and potentiality of the top of the scale or near the top of the scale are unbounded creation, outflow, certainty, going-awayness, explosion, holding apart, spreading apart, letting go, reaching, goals of a causative nature, widening space, freedom from time, separateness, differentiation, givingness of sensation, vaporisingness, glowingness, lightness, whiteness, de-solidifyingness, total awareness, total understanding, total ARC.

The bottom of the scale and the vicinity around it includes death, inflow, certainty, coming-backness, implosion, letting-come-together, pulling together, holding together, withdrowing, effect goals (ambition to be an effect rather than a couse), contracting space, no time or infinite time in o moment, connectingness, identification, identity, receivingness of sensation, condensation, blackness, solidification, no-oworeness, no understanding, no ARC.

These vorious characteristics or intentions are observable for any dynamic and any universe.

Between these two extremes is the meon of oction where complete freedom to do any of these things of the top or bottom of the scale is exercised. Therefore, somewhere between 3.5 on the tone scole and 36.5 there is oction.

The obove conditions of top and bottom of the scale, of course, reach away from the extreme and toward each other.

As owareness becomes more fixed, intentions become less flexible in action. Communications systems become more rigid, more complex and less susceptible of alteration. One alters these communications systems, however, by raising or lowering certainty on the three universes.

The principal difference between the analytical mind in a state of awareness itself, and the reactive mind, is that the analytical mind, highly aware, knows that it is not the thing but is the viewpoint of things. Of this it can be very certain as it increases in awareness.

The reactive mind conceives itself to be the thing.

The analytical mind is in a state of becoming without reaching the point of being. The reactive mind conceives itself to be in a state of being and so resists becoming.

Perception is accomplished by the analytical mind in a high state of awareness by its own outflow and inflow or by its receipt of inflows which it can outflow. The reactive mind perceives by inflow only, and makes complete recordings of the inflow.

The analytical mind is capable of developing its own energy. It is the energy of the analytical mind which empowers the reactive mind, but the reactive mind can be em-

powered as well by the energy of other minds and by the life energy contained in any living thing. Thus the reactive mind can became the servant of all things, it can believe it is anything, it can believe it is awned or has the identity of anyone, regardless of wham it was created to serve. The analytical mind serves itself in a cantinuing knawledge of serving itself, but it serves as well and knaws it serves the other two universes.

The analytical mind extends fram it points ar observes points extended from it ond thus canceives space. Space is only the viewpoint of dimension. The dimension depends upon those points which give it boundary. Within these dimensions colled space, the onalytical mind can create energy and form and thus, by change of form, beget time.

Whether creoted by or within ony one of the three universes, flow of energy is occomplished by setting up o terminal ond flowing toward it from a viewpoint o streom of energy or by setting up two terminols and cousing o flow between them. Each universe could be said to be o two-terminal universe, but flows can be set up on o bosis of more thon two terminals. The basic unit of any universe interms of energy is two. This, however, does not restrict nor quolify the number of viewpoints which ony universe can hove. A physical universe, however, is observably a two-terminal universe and o two-point universe, and it is also observable that the other two universes set up almost invoriably two terminals or more and utilize two viewpoints each.

Very low on the scale in terms of oworeness, the onolytical mind conceives itself to be the reactive mind and so does not act or perform to put out dimension points so as to get space, and does not generate for its own accountability energy. It does, however, always generate energy whether it admits it is doing so or not.

The concern of two viewpoints is ottention. Each viewpoint is opt to be curious about or desire the attention of another viewpoint. The most voluable part of an attention interchange is admiration. Admiration is a special porticle. It is a universal solvent. It is the very substance of a communication line, and it is that thing which is considered desirable in the game of the three universes. Admiration goes into the interplay of the universes in the form of madeup objects or even in the form of bodies. These made-up objects could be colled "creative pictures." These, as they become more complex in form, take on the ospect of a life of their own and become onimated beings.

Two viewpoints setting up terminols to be viewed by the other viewpoint demond attention one from the other ond will invent all monner of "reasons" to commond the continuing ottention of the other viewpoint. One of the primory methods of operation is to make one's object or oction of object so stronge that the other viewpoint connot look oway. Another is to make the object or oction of object so ortistic or colorful or interesting that the other viewpoint connot look away. Another method is the commond by force for ottention. Another method is to inhibit the attention so os to invite it solely to one's objects. One can plot this os o cycle of demand for ottention with curiosity below 40.0, desire below that, enforcement down to os low as

1.5 on the scale, and inhibition at 1.1 an dawn. The lowest methads af this scale are quite observable amongst men, ond the primary operation, very low on the scale, is inhibition af attention elsewhere. By cutting the communication lines af onother viewpoint, an effect is created an the other viewpaint by which that viewpaint fixes with whatever emotion (since any attention is better than no attention) upon the products or objects of that one who cut the communication line. There are many methods af cutting communication lines. A common one could be summarized os "It's too horrible over that way for you to look." Viewpoints ore thus given the understanding that they are surrounded by horrible things which they hove never perceived ond which, indeed, have never existed but which ore soid to be there so that they will be forced to give attention.

Hidden influences are the commonest methods of enforcing attention. Of course, ony onalyticol mind is itself o hidden influence since it cannot as itself be perceived. Only its energy ond objects con be perceived. Thus comes obout the worship of the hidden influence, the feor of the hidden influence, the neurosis about hidden influences.

The gool of seeking ottention is to receive the particle odmirotion. One creates effects simply in order to create effects, but he is given the bonus of admiration when he creates sufficient effect or, what is most important, when he demands, commands and is able to effect admiration by duress.

It might be soid that there was no eating until one was so furious about not being admired that one slew as a punishment. The tiger, walking through the woods with his beautiful stripes, it could be humorously offered, would never have eaten a thing and would not be eating today if some mankey had not chattered insults at him instead of admiring him. The tiger compelled the admiration of the mankey by pinning him down and eating him up. It can be observed that under torture, duress of all kinds, the tartured one will suddenly, if degradedly, admire his tarturer.

Energy pictures which we call "mockups" ore created things which themselves contain admiration. It could be said that these are prior to bodies.

The acquisition of admiration by poin, by eoting, or by devouring something that belongs to somebody else was later succeeded by a better communications system which would prevent eating on such a rigorous scale. This thing was sex, which is an interchange of condensed admiration particles which forwards new bodies into being. So far as the body of homo sopiens is concerned, its desire not to be eaten has been answered evidently by sex, and sex performs the function of continued survival of form. Thus, so long as one has the symbol of sex to offer, one feels relatively secure and when he does not have that symbol to offer, one feels insecure.

But of this evolution of admiration and of evolution itself, we have no high degree of certointy os we first begin to observe, and it is offered here os on explanation of why it is a thing we do not particularly need and a thing of which we will or will not goin o future certointy os we go

up the scale af awareness. Many things are non-existent law on the scale. Many things are uncertain an the scale at law levels, which become high level certainties up an the scale; but this certainty only depends on the positiveness of observation or the positiveness of abservation which says the thing daes not exist. It is not the purpase af Scientolagy ta present an uncertainty and then demand that it be accepted, for here is the gradient scale af a process by which one can became more certain. If there be immortality or even the lack of necessity an the part of the analytical mind to be a specific object, then ane will find it out in due course as he is pracessed. If they da nat exist, again ane will find it aut. This wauld be a matter of pragressive abservation. Where a thing exists in the farm af an uncertainty it has a tendency ta plague the reactive mind, for the reactive mind itself deals only with uncertainties and its convictions are based entirely on blows and pain.

A very basic uncertainty comes about on the subject af applause. High on the scale one performs for an effect and knows that it is an effect, whether or not there is any attentian or admiratian, which is ta say applause. A little lower on the scale, one desires a nad ar the actual substance of admiration. If it does nat come, he is not cancerned. But even lawer on the scale the individual actively invites and requests applause. Lower than that, he becames angry in the absence of applause. Lower than that, he exhibits fear, grief, and apathy in the lack of applause. Apathy is the realization that there will never be any applause for any effect.

That which is not admired tends to persist, for the reactive mind does not destroy. One can become fixed upon producing a certain effect simply by insisting that it be admired. The longer it is not admired, the longer one is likely to persist in demanding that it be admired, which is to say exhibiting it, until at length it breaks down scale to a lower level and he realizes it will not be admired, at which time he becomes the effect of it. Here one has become the effect of one's own cause. Here is the psychosomatic illness which began as a pretended infirmity in order to create an effect. Perhaps it was once applauded but not sufficiently, and after a while was not applauded at all, and one was forced to applaud it himself and believe it himself and so it came into existence and was for him a certainty. This, too, is the course of responsibility which degenerates into irresponsibility. At the top of the scale one knows that he is causing the effect. Lower on the scale he says he is not causing the effect (even though he is causing the effect, only he knows he causes it.) Even lower on the scale he does not take the middle step; he causes an effect and instantly believes that something else caused the effect rather than himself and that he is the effect of the effect.

One can see cause and effect working in terms of view-points. If one has not been applauded for many things, one will begin to take the position of the audience. One does the trick, creates the thing, and then goes out front, sits down over the whole theatre and applauds it, for one can be a knowing viewpoint from many places. This is often the case with a writer who is seldom confronted by his readers. Indeed, most editors are so low toned that they

cut off all the admiring letters of a writer and leave him to wander. As other things influence the writer, he goes down scale ta a point where he believes the things he writes are nat admired, and so he has ta go out and sit in the audience. This is the first step to becoming the effect of his awn cause. After awhile he thinks he is the audience. When he does this, he is na longer the writer. Thus with the painter, thus with anyone.

The little child is quite bent on causing effects and getting things admired. He is cantinually being evaluated in terms of what is to be admired.

Evaluation is the reactive mind's canceptian of viewpoint. The reactive mind daes not perceive, it evaluates. To the analytical mind it may sametimes appear that the reactive mind has a viewpaint. The reactive mind does not have a viewpaint, it has an evaluatian of viewpoint. Thus the viewpaint of the analytical mind is an actual paint from which one perceives. Perceptian is dane by sight, sound, smell, tactile, etc. The reactive mind's "viewpoint" is an opinian based on another opinion and upan a very small amount of observation, and that observation would be formed out of uncertainties. Thus the confusion of the ward viewpaint itself. It can be a paint from which one can be aware, which is its analytical definition, and it can be somebody's ideas on a certain subject which is the reactive definition.

Because the analytical mind and reactive mind in men can became confused one with the ather, one is most prone ta assume the actual perception point of that person who has most evaluated for him. Father and mother, for instance, have evaluated about art, habits, goodness, behavior, badness, how one should dress, what manners are, to such a degree that the child has no choice, it seems to him, but to assume their "points to look from," and so we will find the child observing things as his father or mother would observe them and even wearing his father's glasses or his mother's glasses as he grows older. He has confused evaluation with actual perception. Where he has been told that he is bad looking, ugly, ridiculous, unmannerly, crude and so forth by somebody else continually, his reactive mind (which, like a prostitute, cares nothing for its master and serves anyone) eventually causes him to lose his viewpoint of himself and he sees himself not by observation but by evaluation as something undesirable. Of course, he would rather be something than nothing. He has, indeed, a horror of being nothing. So it is better to be something ugly about which he is guessing than to be nothing at all, and so he persists and continues as he is. Furthermore' because he has been talked to so much about talking, about looking, about perceiving in general, he has gotten the idea that his communications system is unalterable. His whole business of living actually is a communications system with the motivation of causing effects. Thus the lower he is on the tone scale the more he persists without change except downward.

The characteristic actions of the energy produced by the analytical mind are summarized above in terms of the top and bottom of the scale. However, the most important of these seem to be reaching and withdrawing. In the MEST universe, we have start, stop, and change as the characteris-

tics of motion. The analytical mind, however, with its dimension points, is mare cancerned with reaching and withdrawing. This is the way it perceives. It can cantral by creating or using energy such as that in the physical universe, and it uses this energy ta start, stop, and change other energy. But in itself, its handling of dimension points direction consists of reaching ond withdrawing. Compulsive reaching, campulsive withdrawing, bring about many add and interesting manifestations.

The sensation of pain is actually a sensation of lass. It is a loss of beingness, a loss of position and awareness. Therefore, when one loses anything, he has a tendency ta perceive less, for there is less ta perceive. Samething has withdrawn from him without his consent. This would be the definition af loss. This brings about eventually a canditian of darkness. This could olsa be called, an ARC break. If he has lost something, the guilty party is probably in the other two universes. It is either the physical universe ar another's universe which has caused the lass. Thus he has less communication since he is unwilling to communicate, which is to say, put out things in the direction of samething which is gaing to take them and carry them away without his further consent. This brings about a reduction of the desire ta be aware which is the reduction of affinity, reduction of ogreement (reality) and the reduction af communication in general. In a moment of severe disappointment in one's fellow mon, the universe oround him actually grows dark. Simply as an experiment, one can say to himself that he has the only viewpoint there is, that all other viewpaints are simply mocked up by him, he will get on almast immediate diminution of lightness oround him. This is the some mechanism as the mechanism of loss. The result of tao much lass is dorkness.

Another mechonism of the dorkness and unawareness settling over a persan is braught abaut by the loss of a viewpoint which hos greatly evaluated far ane. One hos had a mother or a father who aver evaluated abaut everything, and then this parent ar guardian ar ally in life, such as a teacher, died ar inexplicably disappeared. One was depending for actual laoking, seeing, hearing, upon the cantinued existence of this individual. Suddenly that individual goes and all becomes dark. After that one is not able to perceive one's own universe, for one was most of the time actually perceiving the lost person's universe, and now that universe is no longer there, which gives one the idea that he has no universe to perceive. This even dims his perception of the physical universe, of course, because of the inter-dependence of the triangle of the three universes.

When one has had an insufficient amount of admiration from sexual partners, the physical body which depends mainly upon sex for its sensation and continuance to almost as great a degree as upon eating, will actually begin to change viewpoint to the other sex. Thus we find some older men becoming os women, some older women becoming as men. Thus we get the failure of the androgen and estrogen balances and the resultant decay of the body. Here in the matter of sex, one finds reaching and withdrawing rising to considerable magnitude. The reactive mind operating the body conceives itself to be withdrawing

and daes nat know fram what it is withdrawing, far it perceives itself to be under the campulsion af reaching and daes not knaw far what it is reaching. In terms af pracessing, it is withdrawing fram or reaching taward sexual partners. When it withdraws a great deal, ar when it has been withdrawn from a great deal, the reactive mind canceives the body ta be cavered with blackness. This resolves in terms af sex and eating. It should be fully understaad, hawever, that this is the resolution of the problem of the body and this resolution is emplayed only when the analytical mind cannat be braught itself into an immediate height of awareness, using SOP 8. When ane addresses the bady itself, and only the bady, ane addresses the subject af sex and the subject af eating in terms of reaching and withdrawing. The particular pracesses used on this are called matched terminalling ar dauble terminalling. This is done in the fallowing fashion. Even when the individual cannot create farms af his own, he can at least create two ideas in frant of him. He can put a farm with an idea ar an idea itself facing another idea aut in front af him, bath of them exactly alike, "withdrawing fram sex" "reaching taward sex." He will very aften find other terminals he did nat create suddenly appearing. When he has run withdrawing, those things he puts up will be black and the object fram which it is withdrawing will be white. He should get the idea that the whitish abject is reaching and the blackish object is withdrawing. He should then run this identical terminol as though it is being put up by somebody else nat himself, again with withdrawing far blackness, reaching for greyness. And then he should run it os though somebady is putting it up for somebody else other than himself. These three causotions of putting up this identical idea facing itself ore himself, onother for him, and others for others. This is called Motched Terminalling, Dauble Terminolling simply puts up two pairs of matched terminols. The pairs may each be of two different things but each poir cantains ane thing the some as the other pair; in other words, husband and wife is one pair and husband and wife is the ather pair. These, parallel, give one the two-terminal effect necessary for a discharge. One will find that these terminals discharge one against the other. Hawever, this is a physical bady technique and it is limited in use. If ane becames very ill in doing it, he shauld turn ta what is called later on an unlimited technique; or he should do the next to the last list in the book SELF ANALYSIS IN SCIENTOLOGY and do it over and over, or he should simply go straight through Short Eight. It has many remedies. This Matched Terminalling for oneself, others for oneself, and others for others on the subject of reaching and withdrawing on sex, can of course be considerably expanded as a technique. It can have in it compulsion to reach, compulsion to withdraw, compulsion to reach while somebody else is withdrawing, compulsion not to reach, and it can be addressed in terms of all those complexes and things which Sigmund Freud observed empirically while investigating in his practice.*

Sigmund Freud observed, even as you may have observed, that a person's concern and trouble with his body

^{*}Dr. Hubbord studied Freudion psychoanalysis under the tutelage of Commander Thompson (NC) USN, who was one of Freud's stor pupils. Commander Thompson studied under Freud himself in Vienno to introduce to the United States Navy the theory and proclice of psychoanolysis, and was sent to Vienno for Ihal purpose.

cammonly began at the age of puberty, and that o curve of his ups and downs did sudden changes at those paints where he was defeated sexually, where his sexual impatence ceased and where it increased. Dr. Freud unfortunately developed no fast or deeply warkable techniques ta resolve problems posed by these observations, mainly because the selection of sex as the prime mativator was nat the selection of the bosic mechanics of beingness. However, the brillionce of Freud's theories and his extrapolations from a limited amount of doto, and his courage in standing before a whole world ond declaring that an unpopular subject was the root of all evil, has no porollel in history. The complexes he mentioned, each and every one, are discoverable in the mind by direct observation or electropsychometry and are resolvable in the body by the technique of "Motched Terminals in Brockets" which is the proper name for the above.

Where the level of the cose is Step IV or Step V or below in SOP 8, it is necessory to free the analytical mind of the grip of the body. The analytical mind connot withdrow. The body is most swiftly reduced to compliance by running the second dynamic. This is very far from the end of oll of processing, but it is the fostest method I have developed for remedying occlusion or occomplishing exteriorization in low step cases. In sex and eating, the body desires to be on effect most strongly and in these things one does find the strongest desire on the port of the body in terms of immediate occessibility. The analytical mind, on the other hand, can create its own sensation, but it has become dependent upon the body. Even so, it is that port of the beingness which desires to give sensation rather than receive it. Thus one has the conflict of desire to give sensotion crossed with the desire to receive sensation on the part of the reactive mind. The body's desire to receive sensotion is so strong that an extremely powerful and persistent uncertainty ("maybe") develops, and the primary conflict of the onolytical mind and the body's reactive mind comes about. I connot help but give forth my own admirotion to o man who, working without prior ort, without electropsychometry, without nuclear physics, without any brood observation of primitive tribes or ethnology in general, separated from his conclusion by every convention of his age, yet hit upon and set forth with the weight of logic olone, the center of disturbonce in the human body. He did not live to see his theory completely validated. He was deserted by his students, who began to write fontostic theories, completely unworkable and for from the point, which yet were better occepted. In discouragement, at the end of his coreer, he wrote o poper colled "Psychoanalysis, Terminoble ond Interminoble." Freud, with no method of direct observotion, spoke of pre-notols, birth traumo, and verbally, if not in writing, of past existences and of the continuing immortality of the individual. No praise con be great enough to give such o man, and the credit I give him for my own inspiration and work is entirely without reservation or bounds. My only regret is that I do not know where he is today to show him his 1894 libido theory completely vindicoted and o Freudian psychoonalysis delivered beyond his expectations in five hours of ouditing.

The onalytical mind can be processed directly, and it improves simply by changing its mind about things. But so long

as it believes itself to be closely dependent upon the reactive mind and the body, it cannot change its opinions. These opinians, however, are nat simple shifts of mind. They are changes of experience. The analytical mind must discover that it can perceive, that it can perceive accurately in three universes, that it does not need to be dependent upon the body and that it can handle any reactive mind. This is done by increasing its powers of perception, increosing the number of viewpoints it can assume, and increosing its obility to locate spaces, actions and objects in time and spoce, ond by increosing its ability above that to create spoce, energy ond objects. This is done by drills and by the procedures of the first three steps of SOP 8.

It should not for one moment be thought that one is trying to perform by the gradient scole of increasing certainties in Scientology all the tricks and exhibitions of which the oncients speak. We are not even voguely interested in moving physical universe objects, throwing lightning about, or in creating solids which con be seen by others. We ore only interested in the rehabilitation of the analytical mind to a point where it can handle any reoctive mind, whotever its proximity to that reactive mind. We ore not interested, in other words, in the objective reality from another viewpoint of the copobilities of the onalytical mind in performing various types of tricks. Whether it con do these things or not do these things falls into the reolm of Para-Scientology, for it is completely beyond the ability to be certain where the analytical mind is not processed well up and where the observer is very low on the tone scole. We ore not trying to ochieve the certainty of mysticism, necromoncy, or, to be blunt, the Indian ropetrick. We are trying to moke sane, well beings.

The analytical mind, when it is in close proximity to the body, is unwittingly continually restimulating a reactive mind which, some say, evolved through very difficult and savoge stages. Just as Freud soid, the suppression in the mind is the suppression of things so bestiol, so savoge that the preclear undergoing professional processing is extremely shocked. Almost anything, and almost ony impulse, including a thirst for pain and a desire to create ony kind of effect, no motter how bad, will manifest itself while processing the reactive mind. Connibalism, purely for sensotion, so os to get the lost remnants of admiration of the tortured and dying being, becomes o subjective certointy to the precleor who undergoes processing and has to have his reactive mind addressed before he can be himself, which is, of course, his onolytical mind. The more suppression this reactive mind gets, the more it restimulates its beastliness. The analytical mind is bosically good. It has suffered from this proximity to the reactive mind. It is no wonder that Ploto wrote as he did in on essay about the conduct and behavior of man. It is no wonder that states are completely convinced that man is a beast and must be held in check at pistol point. The wonder is that, in o civilized world, so few crimes ore committed. Our desire is to reach the basic goodness of the individual and bring him into a level of activity where he does not have to do terrible and gruesome things in order to produce on effect. There ore various levels os one goes up scole where these monifestations seem to be the oll and everything of existence. One becomes completely downhearted of the thought that one goes upscole simply to get to a point where he can kill ond moim ond hurt with impunity. One's feelings of honor, ethics, oll his finer beingness, is revolted of the ideo that this is, in octuality, life. He should say instead that this is life in a stupid conflict of uncertainties. The goal is not to get above such things and ignore them. The goal is to achieve the bosic decency which is inherent in all of us.

Although I hove given you here "Motched Terminol Brockets" on the subject of reoch ond withdrow, with porticulor attention to sex, you must understand that this is a professional ouditor's technique. The first three steps of SOP 8, when they can be done, can be done by olert, interested people. From Step IV down, o professional ouditor is not simply desiroble, he is completely necessory. This technique which I have given you here turns on, when one runs its compulsive ospects, porticularly when one must reach and can't reoch, the emotion which we see in sonitoriums which is called insonity. And olthough the turn-on is brief ond temporory and would wear away in about three days, on inexperienced ouditor could become quite frightened. Simply by carrying on with the technique or by getting back to unlimited techniques or by toking SELF ANALYSIS with its next to lost list, these things could be remedied; but these techniques wolk on the rim of hell where they ore oddressed to cases below the level of IV. If the test subject or the preclear connot make space, which is to say Step III of SOP 8, let o professional ouditor have him. The professional ouditor, by using "Motched Terminal Brockets" of reach ond withdraw with attention to sex, will be able to exteriorize this onolytical mind and turn on its perceptions. This is skilled work, however, and is a little too shockingly intimate to the seomier side of life for tender honds ond tender minds.

Even the operation of wosting which is contoined in expanded GITA is capable of turning on a vast amount of illness ond somatic on the part of the precleor. Exponded GITA is a limited technique, which is to soy it can be audited perhaps only for ten minutes, and at the most for 50 or 60 hours, without finding the precleor on the downgrade. One hos to turn to on unlimited technique such as contoined in Short Eight if the preclear becomes too ill trying to waste things.

Just becouse on unlimited technique is labelled unlimited, is no reoson why it is a foint technique. These unlimited techniques are extremely powerful. They're very simple, but again, when one of them becomes too strong for the precleor, it is necessary to turn on to something simpler and easier.

Simply getting the ideo in two ploces, the ideo, so to speok, focing the idea "There by nothing," will turn on o sick sensotion in mony precleors. This feor of being nothing is very greot. He will be onything rather than nothing.

A safe technique is that technique which always—lepeot, olways—deals in things of which the preclear is certain. When one deals with uncertainties, one is dealing with circuits. One can use double terminolling, which is to say, two poirs of motched terminals, of the preclear being certain of things. One never runs things or puts the preclear up against things of which one is uncertain or of which the preclear is uncertain, if one wishes the preclear to come on up the tone

scale. As on example of this, on any object, thing or idea, on ony psychosomotic ill or ony numb portion of the body, one hos only to run "There is something there, there is nothing there." Hove it saying "There is something here, there is nothing here." One con do o complete brocket on this, hoving the numb or poinful or injured oreo soying, "There is something here, there is nothing here," hoving it then say, "There is something there, there is nothing there," hoving the precleor soy about the area, "There is something there, there is nothing there," ond then the precleor obout himself, "There is something here, there is nothing here." This mokes o complete brocket. This turns on ond off interesting somotics. A professional ouditor could get the somatic or numb orea to get the feeling it is reoching while the precleor is withdrowing, the precleor reaching while it is withdrawing, and bring obout o change in any somotic.

As one is deoling with communications systems, one must reolize that communication depends upon certainty of despotch ond receipt, and certainty of what it is that is being despotched and received. Thus one does not deal in uncertainties. There is something, there is nothing, ore, of course, observable certainties because one is top-scale, the other is bottom-scale. One does not say what the samething is and, of course, nothingness needs no qualifications.

In the cose of the person who hos been ond is trying to become ogain, one should run out by concepts the former successes, the triumphs of that person ond the times when he was obsolutely certain he had failed. One does this with double terminols or "Motched Terminol Brockets." This is a professional technique.

It was mentioned to me by Meredith Starr, one of the great mystics from Cyprus, that Yung had once had o great experience and had sought ever since to recover it. He gave this as onother man's opinion of Yung. This gives you some clue as to what hoppens to someone who has a great triumph. He ever ofterwords is not seeking to duplicate the triumph, he is seeking the triumph itself. This puts him bock on the time-trock. This is particularly applicable to old people. One hongs, then, and certainties. The certainties are important. The uncertainties are important only in their production of psychosis.

It is possible to toke o sick onimol and rehabilitate his ideo that he is dangerous by dadging every time he strikes out, no matter how faintly, of one. It is possible to rehabilitate on individual who is very low on the tone-scale merely by cooxing him to reach out and touch the material universe and, touching it, to be certain that it is there, and having touched it, to withdrow the touch and to be certain that he could withdrow.

Certointy is o wonderful thing. The rood toword reolizing whot certointy is hos led these investigations through many uncertainties. One had to find out what was before one could find out what could be. That work is done. It is possible to take large groups and, using Short Eight, to bring them, each and every one, into higher levels of certainty. And bringing them into higher levels of certainty brings them into higher levels of communication, communication not only with their own bodies but with others and with the material universe.

And as one raises that level of awareness, one raises also the ability to be, to da, to live.

Today this world suffers from an increasing incidence of neurosis brought about by a dependency upon mechanical things which do not think, which do not feel, but which can give pain to those that live. It suffers with an overdose of agreement that there is only one universe. So long as it believes that there is only one universe, that there is anly one universe ta study, to be studied, only one universe to agree with, it will cantinue to seek the lowest end of the scale, which is to say, that point where all universes become ane universe. Where the triangle vanishes to a single paint it vanishes completely, and where one studies but one corner of the triangle and ignores the other twa carners of the triangle, and agrees only with one corner af the triangle such as the physical universe, one will tend taward that paint where that corner of the triangle is coincident with the other twa corners, and this is death.

The curse of this warld is not actually its atom bamb, though that is bad enough. The curse of this warld is the irrespansibility of those who, seeking to study but one universe, the physical universe, try ta depress all beings down to the low arder of mechanically motivated, undreaming, unaesthetic things. Science as a word has been disgraced, for the word science means truth and truth means light. A continual fixation and dependence upon only one universe while ignoring the other two universes leads to darkness, to despair, to nothingness. There is nothing wrong with the physical universe; one should not cease to observe the physical universe, but one certainly should not concentrate upon it so that he can agree with it and its laws only. He has laws of his own. It is better, far better, for the individual to concentrate upon his own universe than to concentrate upon the MEST universe, but this in itself is not the final answer. A balance is achieved in the three universes and certainty upon those universes.

All control is effected by introducing uncertainties and hidden influences. "Look how bad it is over there, so you'll have to look back at me." This slavery is effected solely by getting people to fix on one thing. That one thing in this case is the physical universe. Science, so called, today produces machines to blow your nose, produces machines to think for you, produces every possible argument as to why you should consider your body frail and unexpendable. Science, under the domination of capital, creates scarcity. It creates a scarcity of universes in fixing one upon one universe only. Those things which are scarce are those things which the individual has lost his faith in creating, in having. An individual who cannot create has to hold onto what he has. This leads him into holding onto what he has had. Where he has had a certainty in the past that something existed, he begins to grip it closer and closer to him; his space lessens, his beingness lessens, he becomes less active. The reactive mind that cannot create children, has lost its hope of creation. It then can influence the analytical mind into believing that it can no longer create. The analytical mind creating artistically in the MEST universe and not in its own universe at all, and not in other people's universes that it can recognize, goes down scale until it meets on its own level the reactive mind. And here at this level we find the enslaver, the person who makes things scarce, the fellow who uses his ethics, so called, to enforce his crude judgments and to make things out of beings that could be men.

Here, where the reactive mind and the analytical mind have came into a parity, we have the only effect that can be produced—the effect of pain. Where we have an active desire for pain masking in a thousand guises, where every gaad impulse high on the scale is turned into a mackery, here we have crime, here we have war. These things are not awareness. These things merely act on a stimulus-response mechanism. Up scale is the high, bright, breadth of being, breadth of understanding, breadth of awareness. To get there all one must do is to become aware of the existence of the three universes by direct observation.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 8

STEP 1—Ask preclear to be three feet behind his head. If stable there, have him be in various pleasant places until any feeling of scarcity of viewpoints is resolved. Then have him be in several undesirable places, then several pleasant places; then have him be in a slightly dangerous place, then in more and more dangerous places until he can sit in the center of the Sun. Be sure to observe a gradient scale of ugliness and dangerousness of places. Do not let the preclear fail. Then do remaining steps with preclear exteriorized.

STEP II—Have preclear mock-up own body. If he does this easily and clearly, have him mock-up own body until he slips out of it. When he is exteriorized and knows it thoroughly (the condition of all exteriorization) do STEP I. If his mock-up was not clear, go to STEP III immediately.

STEP III—SPACATION. Have preclear close his eyes and find upper corners of the room. Have him sit there, not thinking, refusing to think of anything, interested only in the corners until he is completely exteriorized without strain. Then do a spacation (constructing own space with eight anchor points and holding it stable without effort) and go to STEP I. If preclear was unable to locate corners of the room easily with his eyes closed, go to STEP IV.

STEP IV—Expanded GITA. (This is an extension of Give and Take processing.) Test preclear to see if he can get a mock-up he can see, no matter how vague. Then have him WASTE, ACCEPT UNDER DURESS, DESIRE and finally Be Able to TAKE or LEAVE ALONE each of the items listed below. He does this with mock-ups or ideas. He must do the sequence of WASTE—etc. in the order given here for each item. He wastes it by having it at remote distances in places where it will do no good, being used or done or observed by something which cannot appreciate it. When he is able to waste it in vast quantities the auditor then has him accept it in mock-up form until he no longer is antagonistic to having to accept it even when it is unpleasant and great force is applied to make him take it. Again, with mock-ups, he must be able to bring him-

self to desire it even in its worse form; then, by mock-ups of it in its most desirable form he must come to be able to leave it entirely alone or take it in its worst form without coring. EXPANDED GITA remedies contro-survival abundance and scorcity. It will be found that before one can occept a very scarce (to him) thing, he has to give it away. A person with a milk allergy must be able to give away, in mock-up, enormous quantities of milk, wosting it, before he can accept only himself. The items in this list are compounded of several years of isolating what foctors were more important to minds than others. The list locks very few of the very important items, if any. Additions to a subtractions from this list should not be attempted. Viewpoint, Work and Poin should be heavily and often stressed and given priority.

Waste, Have Forced Upon, Desire, Be Able to Give or Take, in that order, each of the following: (Order of items here is random.) Viewpoint, Work, Poin, Beouty, Motion, Engrams, Ugliness, Logic, Pictures, Confinement, Money, Porents, Blockness, Police, Light, Explosions, Bodies, Degrodation, Mole Bodies, Female Bodies, Babies, Children Male, Children Femole, Strange and Peculiar Bodies, Dead Bodies, Affinity (Love), Agreement, Beoutiful Bodies, People, Attention, Admirotion, Force, Energy, Lightning, Unconsciousness, Problems, Antagonism, Reverence, Fear, Objects, Time, Eoting Human Bodies, Sound, Grief, Beoutiful Sodness, Hidden Influences, Hidden Communications, Doubts, Faces, Dimension Points, Anger, Apothy, Ideas, Enthusiasm, Disogreement, Hote, Sex, Reword, Eoting Porents, Eaten by Mother, Eaten by Father, Eating Men, Eaten by Men, Eating Women, Eaten by Women, Start, Broken Communications, Written Communications, Stillness, Exhaustion, Women Stopping Motion, Men Stopping Motion, Chonging Motion Women, Chonging Motion Men, Changing Motion Babies, Changing Motion Children, Starting Motion Men, Storting Motion Women, Storting Motion Children, Storting Motion Objects, Storting Motion Self, Omens, Wickedness, Forgiveness, Play, Games, Sound, Mochinery, Touch, Troffic, Stolen Goods, Stolen Pictures, Homes, Blasphemy, Caves, Medicine, Glass, Mirrors, Pride, Musical Instruments, Dirty Words, Spoce, Wild Animols, Pets, Birds, Air, Woter, Food, Milk, Garbage, Goses, Excreta, Rooms, Beds, Punishment, Boredom, Confusion, Soldiers, Executioners, Doctors, Judges, Psychiotrists, Alcoholic Liquor, Drugs, Mosturbation, Rewords, Heot, Cold, Forbidden Things, God, The Devil, Spirits, Bocterio, Glory, Dependence, Responsibility, Wrongness, Rightness, Insanity, Sonity, Faith, Christ, Deoth, Ronk, Poverty, Mops, Irresponsibility, Greetings, Farewells, Credit, Loneliness, Jewels, Teeth, Genitalia, Complications, Help, Pretense, Truth, Lies, Assurance, Contempt, Predictability, Unpredictability, Vacuums, White Clouds, Block Clouds, Unattainobles, Hidden Things, Worry, Revenge, Textbooks, Kisses, The Past, The Future, The Present, Arms, Stomachs, Bowels, Mouths, Cigarettes, Smoke, Urine, Vomit, Convulsions, Saliva, Flowers, Semen, Blackboards, Fireworks, Toys, Vehicles, Dolls, Audiences, Doors, Walls, Weapons, Blood, Ambitions, Illusions, Betrayal, Ridicule, Hope, Happiness, Mothers, Fathers, Grondparents, Suns, Plonets, Moons, Sensation, Looking, Incidents, Woiting, Silence, Tolking, Knowing, Not Knowing, Doubts, Foc One, Remembering, Forgetting, Auditing, Minds, Fome, Power, Accidents, Illnesses, Approvol, Tiredness, Faces, Acting, Drama, Costumes, Sleep, Holding Things Aport, Holding Things Together, Destroying Things, Sending Things Away, Moking Things Go Fost, Making Things Appeor, Moking Things Vonish, Convictions, Stobility, Chonging People, Silent Men, Silent Women, Silent Children, Symbols of Weokness, Symbols of Force, Disabilities, Educotion, Longuoges, Bestiolity, Homosexuality, Invisible Bodies, Invisible Acts, Invisible Scenes, Accepting Things Bock, Games, Rules, Players, Restimulation, Sexuol Restimulation, Spoce Reduction, Size Reduction, Entertoinment, Cheerfulness, Freedom for Others to Talk, Act, Feel Poin, Be Sod, Thetons, Personolities, Cruelty, Organizations. TRY FIRST: Healthy Bodies, Strong Bodies, Good Perception, Good

WARNING: Should your preclear become unstable or upset doing this process take him to STEP VI. Then return to this list.

COMMENT: The mind is sufficiently complicated that it con be expected to have computations on almost all the above. Thus there is no single clearing button and search for it is at the dictate of a circuit, the mechanism of circuits being to search for something hidden. Thus, your preclear may begin to compute and philosophize and seek to find the "button" that will release all this. All this releases all the buttons so tell him to relax and go on with the process every time he starts to compute.

NOTE: Running the above will bring to the surfoce without further attention the "computation on the case" and the service focsimile. Do not audit these. Run EXPANDED GITA. STEP V—PRESENT TIME DIFFERENTIATION. EXTERIORIZATION BY SCENERY. Hove preclear, with his body's eyes, study and see the difference between similar real objects such os the two legs of a choir, the spaces between the back, two cigarettes, two trees, two girls. He must see and study the objects. It is not enough to remember the objects. The definition of a CASE V is "no mack-ups, only blackness." Have him continue this process until he is alert. Use liberally and often.

Then exteriorize by having the precleor close his eyes ond move octuol places on Earth under him, preferably places he has not been. Hove him bring these up to him. Find two similar things in the scene and observe the difference between them. Move him over oceans and cities until he is certain that he is exteriorized.

Then, preferobly while exteriorized, hove him do STEP I. This case hos to know before he con be. His viewpoint is in the post. Give him present time viewpoints until he is a STEP I by the methods given for STEP V.

(COMMENT: PRESENT TIME DIFFERENTIATION is o very good general technique and resolves chronic somotics and improves tone.)

Assume other people's viewpoints os o drill — not what they think about things, but os they look of things in the moterial universe. Attempt to be in the location of a leaf,

blade of gross, cor heodlomp, etc., ond view the universe. STEP VI—A-R-C STRAIGHT WIRE using next to last list of SELF ANALYSIS IN SCIENTOLOGY which osks precleor to recoll something really reol to him, etc. Then use the lists in SELF ANALYSIS. This level is the neurotic. It is identified by the precleor having mock-ups which will not persist or which won't go owoy. Use olso Present Time Differentiation. Then go to STEP IV. At ony drop in tone, return cose to STEP VI.

STEP VII—PSYCHOTIC CASES. (Whether in or out of body.) The psychotic oppears to be in such desperate stroits that the ouditor often errs in thinking desperote meosures ore necessory. Use the lightest possible methods. Give cose space and freedom where possible. Have psychotic imitate (not mock-up) vorious things. Hove him do PRESENT TIME DIFFERENTIATION. Get him to tell the difference between things by octuol touch. Hove him locote, differentiate and touch things that ore really real to him (real objects or items). If inoccessible, mimic him with own body, whotever he does, until he comes into communication. Have him locote corners of the room and hold them without thinking. As soon as his communication is up go to STEP VI, but be very sure he changes any mock-up around until he knows it is a mock-up, that it exists, and that he himself made it. Do not run engroms. He is psychotic becouse viewpoints in present time are so scorce that he has gone into the post for viewpoints which at leost he knew existed. By PRESENT TIME DIFFERENTIATION, by tactile on objects, restore his idea of an obundance of viewpoint in present time. If he hos been given electric shock, do not process it or any other brutality. Work him for very brief periods, for his attention span is short. Always work psychotics with onother ouditor or a componion present.

NOTE: All steps for all cases. If in doubt as to condition of case, test with STEP VI.

NOTE: An operating theton must also be able to manufacture particles of admiration and force in abundance.

APPENDIX TO SOP 8 NO. 1

(Any olterations in SOP 8 will appear in appendices as they ore expected to be minor and to make no radical change in the design of the steps in general.)

STEP I—The Operating Thetan must be able to manufacture and experience to his complete satisfaction all sensations including poin in mack-up form, and all energies such as admiration and force. It will be found that some STEP a coses will not be able to manufacture admiration particles. STEP II—Be very coreful not to make a lower step preclear, while still in a body, mack-up his own body too long. Any mack-up will appear if it is simply put there often enough and long enough — providing the preclear doesn't spin in the process. The long term manufacture of mack-ups of one's own body and of admiration may not produce quite the results expected — communication lines which should remain shut may open with bad results. These lines that are shut appear like hard, black cords to the preclear.

There are two types of techniques in general, POSITIVE

GAIN ond NEGATIVE GAIN, os defined in the obove text. POSITIVE Con Be Administered in Unlimited Amounts Without Horm. NEGATIVE GAIN techniques such os the reduction of engroms and locks, double-terminoling, block and white, ore often limited in the length of time they can be given. After a few hundred hours of early type ouditing the cose could be found to slump. Thus we have in POSITIVE GAIN the unlimited technique which improves the analytical mind. In NEGATIVE GAIN we have a limited (in terms of the time it can be oudited) technique. In SOP 8 the following steps and processes may be oudited without limit: STEP I, STEP III, STEP V, STEP VI, STEP VII. The following steps are limited and should not be oudited many hours without changing to another type (unlimited) for owhile, ofter which the following steps could be resumed: STEP II, STEP IV.

The following steps can be used on groups: STEP III, STEP V part 1 and part 2, STEP VI, STEP VII.

APPENDIX NO. 2 OF SOP 8 CERTAINTY PROCESSING

The anatomy of moybe consists of uncertointies and is resolved by the processing of certointies. It is not resolved by the processing of uncertointies.

An uncertainty is held in suspense solely because the preclear is holding on so hard to certainties. The basic thing he is holding on to is "I have a solution" "I have no solution." One of these is positive, the other is negative. A complete positive and a complete negative are alike a certainty. The basic certainty is "There is something" "There is nothing." A person can be certain there is something; he can be certain there is nothing.

"There is something" "There is nothing" resolves chronic somatics in this order. One gets the precleor to have the center of the somotics say "There is something here" "There is nothing here." Then he gets the center of the somotic to say "There is nothing there" "There is something there." Then the auditor has the precleor say toward the somatic "There is something there" "There is nothing there." And then he gets the preclear to say obout himself "There is something here" "There is nothing here." This is a very fast resolution of chronic somotics. Quite ordinarily three or four minutes of this will resolve a chronic state.

This motter of certointies goes further. It hos been determined by my recent investigations that the reason behind what is hoppening is the desire of a couse to bring about an effect. Something is better than nothing, onything is better than nothing. If you will match terminals in brockets "There is nothing" you will find that a lot of your preclears become very ill. This should be turned around into "There is something."

The way one does Matched Terminals is to have the preclear facing the preclear or his father facing his father. In other words, two of each of anything, one facing the other. These two things will discharge one into the other, thus running off the difficulty. By bracket we mean, of course, running this with the preclear putting them up as

himself os though they were put up by somebody else, the somebody else focing the somebody else, and the motched terminol ogoin put up by others focing others.

The clue to all this is positive and negative in terms of certainties. The positive plus the negative in conflict make on uncertainty. A great number of combinations of things can be run. Here's a list of the combinations:

The button behind sex is "I con begin life anew" "I connot begin life onew," "I con moke life persist" "I connot moke life persist," "I con stop life" "I cannot stop life," "I con chonge life" "I connot chonge life," "I can stort life" "I connot start life."

A very effective process "Something wrong—" "Nothing wrong—" with "you, me, they, my mind, communication, various ollies."

A very bosic resolution of the lack of spoce of on individual is to locate these people and these objects which you've been using as another points, such as father, mother and so forth and putting them into matched terminal brockets with this: "There is fother" "There is no fother," "There is grandfother." In the compulsive line this can be changed to "There must be no fother" "There must be a fother." One takes all the allies of an individual and runs them in this fashion.

The basic low underneoth this is that o person becomes the effect of anything upon which he has had to depend. This would tell you immediately that the sixth dynomic, the MEST universe, is the largest dependency of the individual. This can be run out, but then any dynamic can be run out in this fashion. "There is myself" "There is no self" and so on up the dynamics. "(Any dynomic) is preventing me from communicating" "(Any dynamic) is not preventing me from communicating" is intensely effective. Any such technique can be varied by applying the sub-zero scale as found in SCIENTOLOGY 8-8008 which is also to be found in on earlier issue of the Journal of Scientology.

One runs ony certointy out because he knows that between this certainty there is an apposite negative certainty and that between these lies a maybe, and that the maybe stays in suspense in time. The bosic operation of the reactive mind is to solve problems. It is bosed on uncertainties obout observation. Thus one runs out certainties of observation. The MEST general shatgun technique would have to do with "There is sex" "There is no sex" "There is force" "There is no force." This could be run, of course, in terms of matched terminal brackets or even as concepts, but one must not neglect to run the overt act phenomenon, which is to say getting somebody else getting the concept.

The processing out of certainties would then embrace "I have a solution" "There is no solution." These two opposite ends would toke care of any individual who was hung on the track with some solution, for that solution had its opposite. People who hove studied medicine begin by being certain that medicine works and end by being certain that medicine doesn't work. They begin by studying psychology on a supposition that it is the solution, and finish up believing that it is not the solution. This also happens to

superficiol students of dionetics and scientology, thus one should also run "Dionetics is a solution" "Dionetics is not the solution." This would get one off the moybe on the subject.

We are essentially processing communications systems. The entire process of ouditing is concentrated upon withdrowing communications from the precleor os predicated on the basis of the bady and that the precleor cannot handle communications. Thus "the precleor can handle communications." "The precleor cannot handle communications" is a shotgun technique which resolves maybes about his communications.

An intensely interesting aspect of Certointy Processing is that it shows up intimately where the precleor is aberroted. Here is the overoll bosic technique. One runs "There is—" "There is not—the following: Communications, Talk, Letters, Love, Agreement, Sex, Poin, Work, Bodies, Minds, Curiosity, Control, Enforcement, Compulsion, Inhibition, Food, Money, People, Ability, Beauty, Ugliness, Presents, ond both the top and bottom of the Chart of Attitudes, positive and negotive in each one.

Bosic in oll this is the urge of the precleor to produce on effect, so one con run "I con produce on effect upon momo" "I connot produce on effect upon momo," and so forth for oll allies and one will resolve the fixotions of ottention on the part of the precleor. Thus fixations of attention are resolved by Certointy Processing, processing out the production of effect.

One con occosionally, if he so desires, process the direct center of the maybe, which is to say doubt itself, in terms of Motched Terminals. This, however, is risky for it throws the preclear into a general state of doubt.

The key to any such processing is the recovery of view-points. "I can have grandfather's viewpoint" "I cannot have grandfather's viewpoint" ond so on, porticularly with sexual partners, will prove intensely interesting on a cose. "There are viewpoints" "There are no viewpoints," "I have a viewpoint" "Blank has no viewpoint" resolves problems.

One should olso reolize that when one is processing facsimiles, he is processing of one time energy, sensation and aesthetics. The focsimile is a picture. The precleor is being affected by pictures mainly, and so "There are no pictures" "There are pictures" forward the case toward handling pictures, which is to say focsimiles.

A person tends to ally himself with somebody whom he considers copable of producing greater effects than himself, so "I, she, he, it can create greater effects" "I, she, he, it can create no effect" should be run.

When one is processing, he is trying to withdraw communications. Reach and Withdraw are the two fundamentals in the oction of theta. Must Reach and Can't Reach, Must Withdraw and Can't Withdraw are compulsions which, when run in combination, produce the manifestation of insanity in a preclear.

"I can Reach" "I can't Reach," "I can Withdraw" "I can't Withdraw" open up into the fact that remembering and forgetting ore dependent upon the ability to reoch and

withdraw. You will find that a preclear will respond to "You must" or "You can" "You must not" "You cannot" "There is" "There is not" forgetting and remembering.

The only reason a person is hanging onto a body or facsimile is that he has lost his belief in his ability to create. The rehabilitation of this ability to create is resolved, for instance, in a person who has had an ambition to write with "I can write" "I cannot write" — and so forth. The loss of this creative ability made the person hang on to what he had. The fact that a preclear has forgotten how to or no longer can himself generate force makes him hold onto stores of force. These are very often mistaken by the auditor for facsimiles. The preclear doesn't care for the facsimile, he simply cares for the force contained in the facsimile because he knows he doesn't have any force any more.

It should be kept in mind that reaching and withdrawing are intensely productive of reaction in a preclear. But that preclear who does not respond to Reaching and Withdrawing and Certainty thereon, is hung up in a very special condition: he is trying to prevent something from happening. He also prevents auditing from happening. He has lost allies, he has had accidents, and he's hung up at all those points on the track where he feels he should have prevented something from happening. This is resolved by running "I must prevent it from happening" "I cannot prevent it from happening," "I must lose all control."

Blackness is the desire to be an effect and the inability to be cause.

"I can create grandfather (or ally)" "I cannot create grandfather (or ally)" solves scarcity of allies. "I want to be aware" "I want no awareness" is a technique which is basic in attitudes. Run this as others, in Matched Terminal Brackets or in EXPANDED GITA.

Certainty there is a past, Certainty there is no past; Certainty there is a future, Certainty there is no future; Certainty it means something else, Certainty it does not mean anything else; Certainty there is space, Certainty there is no space; Certainty there is energy, Certainty there is no energy; Certainty there are objects, Certainty there are no objects.

SHORT 8

This is a short form of STANDARD OPERATING PRO-CEDURE 8 of SCIENTOLOGY 8-8008. It can be used on any preclear without any survey of the case and will not get him into any difficulties and should resolve his various computations. This can also be used on groups. Just do the lettered steps in order.

(A) Next to last in SELF ANALYSIS, Remembering Something Real etc. until auditor is certain preclear has and can do so easily. In a group ask for a show of hands the moment something real is recalled. Take those hands that went up in a couple of seconds and use them for the rest of this. Take the no-hands or slow hands as a special group under somebody else and simply drill them on this step until their speed is well up. Then put them back into the main group, or keep all in one group and so on.

- (B) Examine and compare two similar MEST objects or spaces and tell the difference. Keep this up for at least 20 minutes. It can be kept up for hours with astonishing case improvement.
- (C) Run Wasting Healthy Bodies, then Accepting Them Under Duress, then Wasting Them, then Accepting Them Under Duress. Do this for 20 minutes or an hour until preclear or group shows signs of relief or amusement.
- (D) Run next to the last list of SELF ANALYSIS for five minutes.
- (E) Run DUPLICATION. This process is the basis of making facsimiles. Have preclear or group look at a MEST object, then have him or them mock-up a mock-up similar to it but beside it. Have the MEST object and the mock-up compared to tell the difference. Some people get none of the duplicates for quite a while but will eventually. Some start making much fancier objects of the same sort. In any result, keep this up for 20 minutes.
- (F) Have preclear or group close eyes and locate the corners of the room behind them and keep interested in those corners and not thinking for several minutes.
- (G) Have preclear or group move MEST scenery under them individually but at the command of the auditor. The scenery is, preferably, that not before viewed by the preclear or preclears. Don't let them invalidate what they see. This is Exteriorization by Scenery. Keep up for 20 minutes.
 - (H) Do next to last list of SELF ANALYSIS. Five minutes.
 - (1) Examine and compare two present time objects.
- (J) Have one of the members go to the window and look out of the window. Have the remainder of the group assuming his viewpoint to see what he sees out of the window. Do this for ten minutes.
- (K) Start at beginning again and use list over and over. What they waste each time through can be changed to work and anchor points. Avoid pain with this Short 8. Run "healthy bodies" for it instead.

SOP 8 is a professional auditor technique which deals with the problems of the reactive mind. SOP 8 from Step IV down and including Step IV is a professional auditor technique. Short Eight is done by someone who has been trained, preferably by a professional auditor. It can be done on a group no matter how large. Self Analysis in Scientology is a group technique aimed at the rehabilitation of one's own universe so as to bring it up to a level of comparability with one's observations of the MEST universe, and can be delivered to groups of children or adults by a person trained only through the text of Self Analysis in Scientology. Associates have courses in group auditing which are given free of charge and which consist of six hours of tape lectures by L. Ron Hubbard on the administration of Self Analysis in Scientology and the general techniques of group auditing.

THIS IS SCIENTOLOGY, SCIENCE OF CERTAINTY, was written especially for the Journal of Scientology by L. RON HUBBARD and contains a summary of his work for the use and interest of the general public.